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General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/945
S/21292
9 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 9 May 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 May 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the document of the General Assembly and the Security Council dated 24 April 1990 (A/44/938-S/21265) containing the letter of Mr. Mavrommatis, the representative of the Greek Cypriots, complaining about my request to have the views of my Government on the question of Cyprus made known to the membership of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

I do not need to recall that the question of Cyprus is going to be settled as a result of direct talks between the leaders of the two Cypriot sides negotiating freely with one another on a footing of equality under the aegis of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. This being the case, both sides have the same right to have their views on the question of Cyprus presented to the General Assembly and the Security Council. A reading of Security Council resolution 649 (1990) will bear out the correctness of what I am saying.

While objecting to the presentation of my Government's views on the resolution on Cyprus adopted by the European Parliament on 15 March 1990 on the ground that it is a body outside of the structure of the United Nations, Mr. Mavrommatis then goes on to have the full text of this same resolution circulated as an annex to his letter of 23 April 1990.

Just how flawed this resolution is can be gathered from its 10th preambular paragraph which reads: "Believing that the vast majority of Turkish Cypriots also deplore the spoiling tactics of Mr. Denktas." On 22 April 1990, presidential elections were held in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Mr. Denktas was a candidate for president along with two other candidates. Mr. Denktas received 66.7 per cent of the votes. The vast majority of Turkish Cypriots, over two thirds in fact, gave their support to Mr. Denktas and re-elected him President of the Republic for a further term of five years.

I should also like to recall that paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 649 (1990) "calls on the parties concerned to refrain from any action that could aggravate the situation". The Greek Cypriot attempts to create an artificial climate of tension and hysteria on the island, the campaign of disinformation being waged against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the economic blockade, the travel restrictions, the frenzied rearmament efforts, the support for shady groups with terrorist links are all hostile actions directed against the Turkish Cypriots which are making it more difficult for the two parts of Cyprus to reconcile their differences and form a federation. It is also making it more difficult for the Secretary-General to carry out his mission of good offices.

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General Assembly

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A/44/946*
22 May 1990
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Forty-fourth session

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 MAY 1990 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBER STATES

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ..... to the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the following, with the request that this information be also transmitted to his Government.

At the request of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a note from said Ministers for Foreign Affairs dated 19 May 1990, regarding the formation on 22 May 1990 of a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen", is hereby communicated to all States Members of the United Nations, to all the principal organs of the United Nations and any other organs of the Organization on which either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is represented, and to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations and related organizations.

The Secretary-General will take action, within the limits of his administrative responsibilities, to give effect to the declaration in the attached note that on 22 May 1990 the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will form a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen" which will be, as of 22 May 1990, a single Member of the United Nations bound by the provisions of the Charter. This action is undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations may take on the basis of the notification of the establishment of the Republic of Yemen.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

Letter dated 19 May 1990 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Secretary-General

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen present their compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and wish to inform him that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic will merge in a single sovereign State called the "Republic of Yemen" with Sana'a as its capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Tuesday, 22 May 1990. The Republic of Yemen will have single membership in the United Nations and be bound by the provisions of the Charter. All treaties and agreements concluded between either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other States and international organizations in accordance with international law which are in force on 22 May 1990 will remain in effect, and international relations existing on 22 May 1990 between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic and other States will continue.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs have the honour to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate the contents of this note to the following entities:

1. All States Members of the United Nations;

2. All the principal organs of the United Nations and any other organs of the Organization on which either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is represented;

3. All the specialized agencies of the United Nations and related organizations.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic take this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of their highest consideration.

(Signed) Abdulkarim Ali AL-ERYANI
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Yemen Arab Republic

(Signed) Abdul-Aziz AL-DALI
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the People's Democratic Republic
of Yemen

19 May 1990

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations

READEX FICHE

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/44/947
S/21303
21 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express anguish and outrage at the massacre near Tel Aviv of Palestinian workers from Gaza and at the subsequent brutal repression by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian demonstrators.

According to press dispatches by Reuters, Agence France Presse and UPI, and reports in The New York Times and The Washington Post, a former Israeli soldier dressed in army trousers and brandishing an assault rifle lined up dozens of Palestinian workers on a roadside in Rishon Le-Zion, near Tel Aviv, in the morning of 20 May, and opened fire, killing 7 and wounding 11. Defying a curfew imposed by the Israeli army, Palestinians took to the streets in great numbers throughout the occupied territory to protest against the massacre. A three-day general strike was called by the leadership of the intifadah. In the ensuing confrontations, Israeli troops shot and killed another five Palestinians in Gaza and two in the West Bank, and wounded at least 650 more.

On behalf of the Committee, I wish to protest in the strongest terms against the indiscriminate actions by the Israeli army in firing on unarmed demonstrators who were understandably enraged by the massacre. The Committee finds it unconscionable that the murderous action of a disturbed individual, instead of leading to swift justice, should be used by the occupying forces to launch a new wave of repression against the Palestinians in the occupied territory. The Committee strongly deplores the climate of hate engendered by the repressive policies of the occupying Power, which cannot but lead to growing tension and violence.

These grave incidents show once again that the present Israeli Government flouts its obligations as the occupying Power under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and refuses to take the necessary steps to engage in a peace process. Under the circumstances, the Committee considers it imperative that the Security Council should adopt urgent measures to provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people under occupation, as repeatedly requested by the General Assembly and by the international community as a whole. The Committee further appeals once again with the utmost urgency to the high contracting parties to the Convention to take all necessary measures to ensure respect for the Convention. The Committee considers that ultimately true protection for the Palestinians can be achieved only through the exercise of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own State, alongside Israel, with the proper security guarantees, and calls on all concerned to intensify their efforts to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in accordance with the principles contained in General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE
INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith press communiqué No. 023-90, issued by the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 May 1990, for circulation both nationally and internationally, for information (see annex).

I request you to have this note and the annex hereto circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier SUAZO TOME
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at Tegucigalpa on 16 May 1990
by the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Press communiqué No. 023-90. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs the Honduran public and the public around the world of the following:

1. It is the Constitutional Government's firm and clear position that it will tolerate neither the presence of irregular forces on Honduran territory nor the use of Honduran territory for actions constituting a violation of Honduran sovereignty and of the international obligations of Honduras. The Nicaraguan resistance or counter-revolutionary forces have left Honduran territory, and the former contra combatants and their families in Honduras, who remain disarmed, have been regrouped in transit camps under the control of the International Support and Verification Commission/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (CIAV/UNHCR) and of Honduran civilian and military authorities. The Nicaraguan citizens in question will be repatriated to Nicaragua as soon as possible, in accordance with the series of agreements and accords signed by the Central American Presidents and the parties directly concerned.

2. On 12 May groups of Nicaraguans comprising an approximate total of 500 individuals arrived at the Trojes migration posts and were transferred, without any weapons whatsoever, to the above-mentioned transit camps for subsequent repatriation to Nicaragua. The individuals in question are apparently former contras who decided not to proceed to the security zones set up in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguan Government.

3. It is the Honduran Government's policy not to grant either asylum or refugee status to such groups of Nicaraguans. Of course, it is also government policy that such individuals should not carry weapons and that they should not pass through Honduran territory. The policy is simply to admit them to transit camps, for humanitarian reasons.

If, unfortunately, very great numbers of Nicaraguans or, as the case may be, Salvadorians arrive at the frontiers of Honduras in the future, owing to confrontations or armed conflicts in Nicaragua or El Salvador, the Honduran Government will take the necessary domestic or international action to ensure that such groups remain in their country of origin, under what may be regarded as adequate protection.

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General Assembly Security Council

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23 May 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 21 May 1990 addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Ozer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 21 May 1990 from Mr. Ozer Koray addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my government, I would like to bring to your attention the following in relation to the continuing rearmament efforts of the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus:

1) The Greek Cypriot daily Mesimvrini of May 1, 1990, quoting "Defense Issues" magazine published in Greece as its source, reported that new weapons, military vehicles and equipment valued at $800 million would be purchased for the Greek Cypriot National Guard. The planned purchases would be in addition to the B-2 type tanks acquired from Greece which were subsequently upgraded to AMX-36 standards.

Among the military vehicles and weapons to be purchased by the Greek Cypriot administration are the following:

2 Gazelle helicopters equipped with HOT missiles;
12 Double-barrel VAB anti-aircraft vehicles;
12 Double-barrel VAB vehicles equipped with MISTRAL missiles;
12 Vehicles equipped with 155 mm. cannons;
12 VAB vehicles equipped with HOT missiles;
A complete medium-range anti-aircraft missile system.

Mesimvrini also reported that a team of Greek Cypriot National Guard officers had recently been in touch with the suppliers of these arms. In addition to the above, the Greek Cypriot side, in accordance with its current program, reached an agreement with Greece for the purchase of Leonides-II armored vehicles valued at 10 billion Drachmas. It is stressed that as a result of these latest additions to its arsenal, the effectiveness and strength of the Greek Cypriot National Guard would be bolstered.

2) On the other hand, in an interview published in the Greek Cypriot daily Alithia on April 29, 1990, the President of the Greek Cypriot Reserve Officers Federation, Mr. Manulas, expressed the view that the amount of weapons purchased for the Greek Cypriot National Guard had reached the point of saturation and that any additional weapons acquired by the Greek Cypriot administration would have to be stored in the "National Guard" armories. Mr. Manulas went on to say that the Greek Cypriot army had already acquired all the necessary modern weapons and was presently utilizing technologically advanced equipment and infrastructure. Mr. Manulas stressed that the rearmament level could not be further advanced given the inordinate level of arms build-up in South Cyprus.

It was also reported in the same newspaper that certain influential members of the Greek Cypriot House Defense Committee had asked the members of the press not to report on military issues.

The above press reports which indicate that the Greek Cypriot administration is intent on increasing its level of arms purchases, clearly show that the aim of its rearmament program is not defensive but offensive in nature. The overwhelming concentration of military forces and firepower in South Cyprus, as well as the formation of militia groups on and around the borders and the mobilization of Greek Cypriot reserve forces from time to time in preparation for war, shows where and how these excessive weapons will be used in the future. Current reports on the possibilities of dispatching a Greek army division to South Cyprus should also be evaluated in this context.

I would like to reiterate my government's position in the face of open aggressiveness and provocation by the Greek Cypriot side: We seek the cooperation of all concerned to put an end to the escalation of tension in the island. The Greek Cypriot side will have to change its course of action drastically if meaningful negotiations are to be pursued between the two sides. The Greek Cypriots have resorted to force of arms in the past to settle the Cyprus issue in their own way. We hope that history will not repeat itself. We call upon all parties to urge the Greek Cypriot side to exercise common-sense and goodwill in paving the way to the reconciliation and peaceful co-existence of the two states in Cyprus.

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29 May 1990
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Forty-fourth session
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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press communiqué issued by the Government of Guatemala on 25 May 1990 in which the Government refers to the lack of satisfactory process in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance and at the same time reiterates its full support for the various activities which you are carrying out at the request of the Central American Presidents in order to assist the peace process in Central America.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued in Guatemala on 25 May 1990

The Government of Guatemala competently awaits progress in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance

1. The Government of Guatemala reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, in the various activities which he is carrying out at the request of the Central American Presidents in order to assist the peace process in Central America.

2. The Government of Guatemala is concerned, however, about the lack of satisfactory progress in the demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance, a process which derives not only from the Esquipulas II Accords but also from specific agreements signed between important sectors of the Nicaraguan nation. It must be recognized that both the Government of Nicaragua and the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) have worked in good faith to facilitate the demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance.

3. The Government of Guatemala considers that, if the demobilization is not completed by the agreed date, the stability of the democratic process in the neighbouring country could be seriously affected. It would be most hazardous if the members of the Nicaraguan resistance were to remain, armed, in the security zones in violation of what was agreed between the leaders of the resistance and the Government of Nicaragua, an agreement that provided the basis for the Security Council of the United Nations to authorize ONUCA to participate in the demobilization process.

4. The Government of Guatemala appeals to the leaders and members of the Nicaraguan resistance to display a historic sense of responsibility by helping to achieve the full reconciliation of Nicaraguan society and by having confidence in a comprehensive programme which will allow their full incorporation into the economic, political and social life of their country.

5. If the demobilization process does not unfold normally, the Government of Guatemala would have to propose a review of the mechanisms through which humanitarian assistance is being provided to the members of the Nicaraguan resistance.

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21322
30 May 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the message dated 25 May 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noël RAKOTONDRAMBOA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Message dated 25 May 1990 from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

At the time when the Security Council is discussing in Geneva the thorny Israeli-Palestinian problem, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar wishes to condemn forcefully the criminal act perpetrated against Palestinian workers in Gaza, which led to a terrible massacre and abominable violence in the occupied territories.

This action leads us to believe that peace in the Middle and Near East is being seriously threatened at a time when desire for a major change in favour of a policy conducive to dialogue, establishment of harmonious relations, concord and understanding is becoming manifest in several parts of the world.

We therefore request you to ask the international community in general and the great Powers in particular to bring pressure to bear on Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories as soon as possible and to refrain from sending there the thousands of Jews who have emigrated from the Soviet Union.

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S/21324
30 May 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 May 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of a letter dated 22 May 1990 addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. George Ladas, Acting President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, together with a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives mentioned therein.

I would be grateful if the present letter and the resolution of the House of Representatives were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Petros EFTYCHIOU
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 May 1990 from Mr. George Ladas
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus on 17 May 1990, condemning the unacceptable action of the military leadership of NATO to include in a scenario of an exercise on map the airport constructed by the Turkish occupation forces at Lefkoniko, in the illegally occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus.

As I am certain you would agree that actions such as this are contrary to the letter and spirit of all United Nations resolutions concerning Cyprus, but also to the general principles and values governing international relations as professed by our Organization in the interest of world peace, I would request you to make the necessary representations to the Governments of the member States of NATO so that the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus are respected.

APPENDIX

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS ON 17 MAY 1990

The House of Representatives, having debated the issue of the unacceptable action of the military leadership of NATO to include in a scenario of an exercise on map the airport constructed by the Turkish occupation forces at Lefkoniko in the illegally occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus, unanimously resolves:

(a) Condemns this unacceptable action of the military leadership of NATO as insulting and provocative to the detriment of the Cypriot people, the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

(b) Denounces this action of NATO as a flagrant and undisguised violation of international law and a blow to the efforts of the Cyprus Government to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

(c) Calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make the necessary representations to the Governments of the member States of NATO so that the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus are respected.

(d) Calls on the Parliaments of the member States of NATO to take those measures at their disposal which they consider necessary so that a similar action is not repeated in the future, and

(e) Authorizes the President of the House of Representatives to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Parliaments of the member States of NATO.

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21342
4 June 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the intervention made by my delegation at the debate in the Second (Social) Committee of the Economic and Social Council, on 17 May 1990, in connection with agenda item 3 (Human rights questions). In that intervention, my delegation alluded to the statement made by the representative of the Greek Cypriots and declared that the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus might wish to reply to that statement.

I am now in receipt of such a reply from His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex), and I shall be grateful if you would kindly have it circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 June 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray to the Secretary-General

I am under instructions from my government to reply to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the Second (Social) Committee of the Economic and Social Council, under agenda item 3, in order to set the record straight.

During the deliberations of the Committee, as in all the other international forums where the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not represented, the Greek Cypriot side, under the usurped title of a long-defunct "Government of Cyprus", has repeated its baseless allegations and distortions in relation to the human rights situation in Cyprus. The misrepresentation on the part of the Greek Cypriot representative and his unfounded accusations against the Turkish Cypriot side cannot conceal the criminal record of the Greek Cypriot administration between 1963-1974. No pious statements can exonerate the Greek Cypriot leadership from the grave responsibility for the murder of hundreds of defenseless Turkish Cypriots, the uprooting of thousands from their homes, and for the destruction of the bi-communal partnership state by force of arms in the name of Enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece).

In December of 1963, the Greek Cypriots mobilized their forces to implement an insidious plan, known as the Akritas plan, for the total extermination of the Turkish Cypriot population in the island. Turkish Cypriots were hunted down in their own land, abducted from roads and even from hospital beds, never to be seen again. Turkish Cypriot villages were raided and burnt down; in some villages, whole populations were massacred and bulldozed into mass graves. As a result, the Turkish Cypriot people were pushed into enclaves where they had to live under a "veritable siege", as described by the then United Nations Secretary-General in his report of 10 September 1964 (S/5950) submitted to the Security Council. Between 1963 and 1974, the Greek Cypriot side, in its ruthless attempt to unite Cyprus with Greece, violated every human right of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The historical record in Cyprus is replete with examples of crimes and atrocities committed by the Greek Cypriot administration during 1963-1974. The grievous suffering inflicted upon the Turkish Cypriot people is well-documented in the reports of the Secretaries-General of that period and needs no further elaboration.

Oppression and discrimination against the Turkish Cypriots continued until July 1974 when the Greek Cypriots, in collaboration with the Greek Government, staged a coup d'état in Cyprus in order to formalize the annexation of the island to Greece. Thousands of Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish, died during the turbulence that followed the coup. The imminent danger posed against the Turkish Cypriot people became intolerable and the Turkish Government was compelled to intervene in Cyprus to protect the lives of the Turkish Cypriots. This military intervention was carried out in accordance with article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960. The Greek Cypriot representative's attempts to describe this justified intervention as an "invasion" or "occupation" has no bearing with reality.

Turkey's intervention in Cyprus saved the Turkish Cypriots from annihilation; brought to an end a decade of systematic human rights violations by the Greek Cypriots; and eliminated a most serious source of tension and instability in the Eastern Mediterranean. It also preserved the independence of Cyprus by preventing the annexation of the island by Greece. It was not an "invasion", but a peace operation which provided the Turkish Cypriots with security of life and brought peace and tranquillity to the island. One further by-product of this intervention was the restoration of democracy in Greece.

After an agreement for the voluntary exchange of populations was concluded between the two sides at Vienna, on 2 August 1975, the Turkish Cypriot people moved to the north of the island for security reasons and the Greek Cypriots moved to the south. This agreement was implemented under the auspices and supervision of the United Nations. The transfer of populations was carried out on a voluntary basis. There was no forcible displacement of populations as alleged by the Greek Cypriot side. Consequently, the question of "refugees", as referred to by the Greek Cypriot representative, is a non-issue being exploited by the Greek Cypriots to deceive those who are not familiar with the recent history of Cyprus.

In this connection, I should also like to make it clear that the Greek Cypriots who have chosen to stay in the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus after 1974 enjoy every freedom and human right, and can move freely to the south or any other place of their choice. Contrary to the allegations of the Greek Cypriot representative we have no "enclaved persons" in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The periodic reports of the Secretary-General reveal that any movement of Greek Cypriots to the south is according to the free-will of the individual. United Nations reports, as well as other sources, prove that the Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus enjoy every basic human right.

The Greek Cypriot representative has also raised the phony issue of "settlers from Turkey". I will briefly restate the facts in this regard. To begin with, the allegation that the "influx of settlers" is a move taken to alter the demographic structure of the island is groundless.

Time and again we have stated that our immigration policies, as well as the entry and exit procedures of tourists, are questions within the exclusive competence and jurisdiction of the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It is natural that, like other countries, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus should regulate labour entry and exit in accordance with its economic requirements.

The Greek Cypriots are the last people to complain about "changing the demographic structure of the island", since they have been the initiators of such policies for the purpose of "Hellenizing" the island. We have not forgotten how, when the Turkish Cypriots were forced to live in enclaves before 1974, with severe restrictions on their freedom of movement, every encouragement was given by the Greek Cypriot administration for Turkish Cypriots to leave the island. Once they had left, these Turkish Cypriots were prevented from returning to their native land. Paragraph 108 of the Secretary-General's report of 13 June 1967 (S/7969)

states as follows: "No obstacles are placed by the Government in the way of Turkish Cypriots wishing to leave the island, but there is a standing ban on the return of Turkish Cypriot students from Turkey ..." In the same paragraph, it is stated that: "Any young Turkish Cypriots who go to Turkey must therefore resign themselves to an indefinite period of separation from their homeland". By these cruel methods, the Greek Cypriots carried out their plans to change the demographic structure of the island under the smoke screen of "security considerations".

The Greek Cypriot representative also raised the issue of missing persons. This particular issue, which is exclusively of a humanitarian nature, is being cynically kept alive by the Greek Cypriot side for political propaganda purposes. Rather than allowing the Missing Persons Committee to pursue its designated humanitarian functions in conformity with the agreed terms of reference, the Greek Cypriot side prefers, even at the cost of causing anguish to its own people, the callous exploitation of the issue. It also tries to present it to the world community as an entirely Greek Cypriot problem, whereas the problem of missing persons has been tormenting the Turkish Cypriot people ever since the island-wide carnage by Greek Cypriot armed elements began in December 1963.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the Greek Cypriot side is in no position to lecture anybody on human rights issues. It is hypocritical for the representative of the Greek Cypriot administration, while trying to pass his illegal administration off as the only legitimate entity capable of representing the island as a whole, to spare no effort to undermine the legitimate rights and freedoms of the Turkish Cypriot people, in gross distortion of the historical and current realities in Cyprus. There is, of course, no mention of the fact that it was his administration that trampled upon the most basic human rights of the Turkish Cypriots. It was the Greek Cypriots who violated the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the rule of international law, by waging a ruthless war of attrition and terrorism against the Turkish Cypriot people.

Since 1974, the Turkish Cypriot people have been enjoying human rights free from Greek Cypriot domination. They have established their own state under a democratically elected government. All sovereignty and authority rests with the Parliament of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, representing the free-will of the Turkish Cypriot people.

The recent elections in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have confirmed the determination and will of the Turkish Cypriot people to stay free, to uphold the principles of democracy, to preserve their national identity and to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their homeland, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot side must come to terms with this reality and learn to respect the legitimate rights of the Turkish Cypriots, in compliance with Security Council resolution 649 (1990).

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 7 June 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Spain and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to write to transmit to you the text issued at the conclusion of the press conference given by the President of the Republic of Venezuela and the President of the Spanish Government concerning the process of demobilizing the Nicaraguan resistance (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would arrange for this note and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

(Signed) Francisco VILLAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Spain
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Text issued at the conclusion of the press conference given by the President of the Republic of Venezuela and the President of the Spanish Government

(Madrid, 7 June 1990)

1. On the occasion of the official and working visit which His Excellency Mr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, President of the Republic of Venezuela, made to Spain from 5 to 7 June 1990, the President of the Government of Spain and the President of the Republic of Venezuela reviewed the situation in Central America, with particular attention to Nicaragua.

2. Having regard to their responsibility as Members of the United Nations and prominent contributors to and participants in the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), and after noting that substantial progress has been made recently in the process of demobilizing the Nicaraguan resistance, they expressed concern at the prospect of the process not being completed by 10 June. Failure to comply with the Managua Protocol of 30 May, which was freely and responsibly signed by the Government and the Nicaraguan resistance, would endanger the country's internal stability.

3. With the aim of making a further contribution to the peace process in the framework of the Esquipulas Agreements, the Governments of Spain and Venezuela would be prepared, at the request of the parties, to agree to an extension of ONUCA's mandate as it relates to this specific matter for a short and clearly defined period, with a definite date being set for the completion of its task under the supervision of the Security Council itself.

4. The Governments of Spain and Venezuela reaffirm their full support for the excellent work of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the outstanding performance of ONUCA and its senior command in carrying out the important assignment entrusted to the Group.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 June 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express outrage at the incursion by the Israeli army into the Rimal Health Centre in Gaza City and its use of tear-gas, which seriously affected a large number of infants and women.

According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (press release HQ/8/90, dated 13 June 1990), on 12 June, an Israeli army officer, who was pursuing stone-throwers, fired two tear-gas cannisters into the Rimal Health Centre. As a result, some 160 infants were overcome by tear-gas fumes and had to be given emergency treatment. Reuters reported, on 13 June, that the Israeli army had sentenced the officer in question to 10 days in prison.

On behalf of the Committee, I wish to protest in the strongest terms the tendency on the part of the Israeli army to turn on children of ever younger ages in its efforts to suppress the intifadah through random brutality and intimidation of the civilian population. Only a week ago, on 5 June, Agence France Presse reported that two children, aged 7 and 14 respectively, were shot and killed in Nablus. Since the beginning of the intifadah, at least 209 children under 16 have been killed and hundreds of others wounded.

These policies and practices demonstrate yet again that Israel attaches little importance to the obligations incumbent upon it, as occupying Power, under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, particularly to articles 24, 28 and 50 which provide for the legal protection of children. They are also in violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989, which states that children shall enjoy special protection and care.

Deeply alarmed at the extreme gravity of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, which is exacerbated by the intransigence of the Israeli Government, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People calls once again for the urgent adoption of effective measures by the Security Council to provide international protection to Palestinian civilians, as requested by the General Assembly in resolutions 43/233 and 44/2 of 20 April and 6 October 1989 respectively. The Committee also appeals to you, and to the organizations of the United Nations system, to do everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the defenceless Palestinian civilians living under occupation, especially the women and children.

The Committee wishes to stress once again that it is absolutely imperative to advance towards a comprehensive and just settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/42 of 6 December 1989, and again appeals to all parties concerned to intensify their efforts to attain this essential objective.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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21 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in connection with the debate that took place in the Security Council on 15 June 1990 on the subject of the renewal of the mandate of UNFICYP.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 47, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 June 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray
addressed to the Secretary-General

At the debate in the Security Council that took place on 15 June 1990 in connection with the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP, the representative of the Greek Cypriots, Mr. Mavrommatis, took the floor after my statement and, in the exercise of his right of reply, made assertions and allegations which it is my duty, as the representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, to challenge.

First, I should like to remind Mr. Mavrommatis that questions regarding the substance of the Cyprus problem are to be addressed not to Turkey but to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the counterpart of the Greek Cypriots with whom they will eventually have to come to terms to establish a partnership. To pretend that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus does not exist, that the dispute is between the Greek Cypriots and Turkey, is to be oblivious to, and totally cut off from reality. A federation between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots will never come about if the Greek Cypriots cannot free themselves from the delusion under which they are labouring. Let me recall once again that, since 1963, when the Greek Cypriot onslaught on the island began, the differences have been between the two Cypriot peoples and it is they who will find a way out of these difficulties. This is made abundantly clear in resolution 649 (1990).

The wild figures cited by Mr. Mavrommatis in connection with the population of my country are so preposterous that they do not even warrant being refuted.

Mr. Mavrommatis also referred to Berlin and the lack of freedom of movement, presumably trying to compare Cyprus to the time when the wall divided Berlin. This is a completely false analogy.

Germany was a single nation which was divided against its will after the war on the basis of differing ideologies. Now that the ideological barriers are falling, the two Germanys are, by exercising their right to self-determination, taking steps to unite.

The division of Cyprus, which was once a partnership republic consisting of two nations, is the direct result of the violent takeover of the Government and administration of the country by the Greek Cypriots in 1963 in flagrant violation of the Constitution of Cyprus. If the two Cypriot peoples who have been administering their affairs separately for over 26 years should decide, in the exercise of their right of self-determination, to form a Federal Republic of Cyprus, then perhaps some parallel could be drawn between the two Germanys and the two Cypriot states.

I might mention, in this connection, that the Greek Cypriot television screened a Turkish film on 8 June. The film was not political. It was about a lonely woman. After the screening, telephone threats started coming to the

television station. Two of the largest Greek Cypriot political parties, DISI and DIKO, criticized the screening of this film. Various other organizations put out statements condemning the action. People demonstrated on the streets. If all this commotion over a Turkish film reflects the sentiments of the Greek Cypriots towards the Turkish Cypriots, is it credible to draw analogies between the division of Germany and the division of Cyprus?

The five men who were tried and convicted in my country crossed our border illegally, not to go to their birthplace as alleged by Mr. Mavrommatis, but to haul down and desecrate our flag. They were engaged in a hostile and highly provocative act, egged on by the Greek Cypriots who want no partnership with the Turkish Cypriots. They were courting arrest and trying to create tension on the island. They succeeded in doing that, and got short prison terms for their folly. In defending the provocative actions of these reckless men, Mr. Mavrommatis reveals the hollowness of his Government's claims about being moderate, being flexible and being desirous of forming a new partnership with the Turkish Cypriots.

Finally, let me comment about Mr. Mavrommatis' remarks on the subject of human rights. For 11 long years after 1963, the human rights of the Turkish Cypriots, and very often their right to life, were trampled on by the Greek Cypriots. It is only after our liberation in 1974 that we have been able to resume our peaceful lives in freedom and security. As one who has personally witnessed and suffered the cruel policies of the Greek Cypriots, I am inclined not to take Mr. Mavrommatis seriously when he suddenly starts lecturing on human rights.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the Turkish Republic
of Northern Cyprus

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A/44/957
25 June 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to bring to the attention of the members of the General Assembly the attached letter dated 25 June 1990 addressed to the President of the General Assembly by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations (see annex).

2. In order to enable the General Assembly to consider the request, referred to in the annex below, it will be necessary to reopen agenda item 88 (a), entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance: (a) Special programmes of economic assistance;".

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 June 1990 addressed to the President of the General Assembly by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Asian Group for June 1990, I have the honour to inform you that the Asian Group at its meeting today decided to request you to convene a meeting of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly in order to consider, under item 88 of its agenda, emergency assistance to the Islamic Republic of Iran following the devastating earthquake which struck that country last week.

In view of the loss of life and massive destruction caused by the earthquate, it is requested that the meeting of the General Assembly be convened as early as possible. The text of a draft resolution is attached for consideration by the Assembly.

I would appreciate it if you would bring this letter and its enclosure to the attention of the General Assembly for appropriate action.

(Signed) Nasim AHMED
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

APPENDIX

Draft resolution

Emergency assistance to the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction,

Deeply distressed by the large number of casualties and homeless, and the extent of devastation caused by the earthquake, which struck the north-west region of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 20 June 1990,

Aware of the efforts of the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the victims of the earthquake,

Noting the enormous efforts that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for the mitigation of the devastation caused by the earthquake,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, demonstration of international solidarity to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas, as well as to undertake the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation the prompt response of Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals in providing emergency relief assistance to the victims of the earthquake,

1. Expresses its solidarity with and support for the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief assistance;

3. Welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for the emergency in northern Iran and expresses appreciation for his efforts to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system for providing emergency assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

4. Appeals to all Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as non-governmental organizations to extend generous assistance to the Government of Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the affected areas.

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27 June 1990
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 20 June 1990 from the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the Antigua Declaration, signed in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990, by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and by the President of Panama in his capacity as an invited observer, at the conclusion of the meeting which they held on 15, 16 and 17 June 1990. We are also enclosing the Central American Economic Plan of Action which was adopted at the same meeting (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would arrange for both texts to be circulated as official documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34.

(Signed) Emilia CASTRO de BARISH
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

(Signed) Guillermo A. MELENDEZ-BARAHONA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of El Salvador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Guatemala
to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Honduras
to the United Nations

(Signed) William VIGIL BLACK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Antigua Declaration

"Que todos se levanten, que se llame a todos,
que no haya un grupo, ni dos grupos de entre nosotros
que se quede atrás de los demás."

Popol Yuh

We the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with the President of Panama in attendance, meeting in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, on 15, 16 and 17 June 1990, reaffirm the position stated in the joint declarations adopted at the Esquipulas I and II meetings, to the effect that there can be no peace without development.

We have sought to foster regional understanding and to employ our best endeavours for the achievement of peace and democracy in Central America. Now we must press forward in our quest for a Central America that has achieved development and is able on its own to satisfy the basic needs of each and every one of its inhabitants. We see integration as the means of achieving this development and our aspirations are for a Central America that is linked to the world on the basis of fruitful and respectful interdependence.

This road to peace through development requires us to face the future with hope and with energy and imagination to undertake efforts to promote development and economic growth providing for a broader and fairer distribution of the benefits of growth. Only in this way can the vicious circle of poverty and frustration be broken. War and violence are acts of human cruelty, but poverty is an act of human abandonment which we must face up to. Violence is beginning to be a part of a past which we shall not forget but which we must not repeat, and we are now embarking upon other paths.

Accordingly, we have understood the people's cry and we have affirmed that we do not want any more war and violence; instead, we wish to see the same kind of energy devoted to the best interests of the development of the Central American people. We reaffirm that "we have our own approaches to peace and development" and we are prepared to pursue those approaches, relying first and foremost on our own efforts, but our task will be facilitated if we receive generous support from the international community.

Together we wish to outline fundamental policies to guide our development process and, subsumed under the latter, the process of economic integration. In this endeavour, we want to take the necessary decisions and embark upon the courses of action that will make us responsible agents of our own growth and effective partners in co-operation. This will require the efficient operation of our regional system.

The creation of an economic community of the Central American isthmus requires that each and every one of us take part, that no one be left behind. We therefore call upon the various private groups, associations, co-operatives, professional, trade union, religious, cultural and development organizations, the communications media and on the entire population at every level and within their respective spheres to join creatively in the common endeavour so that we may press forward with the broadly shared conviction that there is a need for a united Central America and full participation by the people in development efforts and in the benefits of development.

Preamble

We the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, with the President of Panama in attendance, meeting in the city of Antigua, Guatemala, a historic colonial site of the Americas, on 15, 16 and 17 June 1990,

Reaffirming the full relevance of the Esquipulas and subsequent agreements and our commitment to continue to implement those agreements in order to consolidate the progress that has already been made,

Welcoming the positive progress in fulfilling the commitments undertaken by the five Central American countries in the Esquipulas process,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for solving development problems rests with the peoples and Governments of Central America, imbued with the commitment to consolidate peace and democracy and individually and collectively to forge a better economic and social future for Central America,

Aware of the necessity of absolute respect for fundamental human rights, which will enable the peoples of Central America to realize their human dignity fully in conditions of freedom and social justice,

Bearing in mind that a decade of economic crisis and armed conflicts has taken a substantial toll in terms of loss of life and productive capacity, has had a serious impact on society in the Central American countries, has hindered development and has deepened poverty,

Convinced that, since man is the ultimate reason for development, greater efforts must be made to achieve man's material and spiritual well-being and protect fundamental human rights,

Believing that the gains that have been made with respect to peace and democracy may be seriously jeopardized unless substantial and immediate progress is made in providing a social welfare system and in ensuring economic and social justice,

Expressing their full support for the constitutional Governments that are facing actions by irregular groups which still exist in the region and are adversely affecting the development process,

Reiterating that peace and development are inseparable and, in pursuance of the decisions adopted in the Montelimar Declaration for dealing with the serious economic and social situation in Central America and thus complementing the progress made so far with respect to peace and democracy,

Seeking to consolidate the objectives set under the Esquipulas procedure and calling upon the international community to support and complement our efforts,

Before our peoples and the international community,

Hereby agree:

I

1. To reaffirm that unqualified respect for and full enjoyment of human rights constitute the foundation of democratic systems, that free elections are an essential component of such systems and the most appropriate means for the expression of the peoples' will, and that it is necessary to strengthen, consolidate and improve the branches of government and judicial, electoral and other institutions which underpin democratic Governments. We call upon the international community to support projects that are being carried out to that end;

2. Recognizing the need to monitor and follow up compliance with the agreements on democratization and national reconciliation under the Esquipulas procedure, to entrust the Executive Commission with the task of considering, at its next meeting, measures and mechanisms for achieving those objectives and to request the Commission to set up an ad hoc group for this purpose which, with the assistance of specialized bodies dealing with the matter, will make recommendations on possible action to be taken;

3. The Presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica, in the spirit of the Esquipulas II agreements and taking into account the Tela and San Isidro de Coronado agreements concerning the application entered on 28 July 1986 before the International Court of Justice at The Hague by Nicaragua against Honduras, entitled Border and transborder armed actions, call upon the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras to set up a commission to seek an extrajudicial settlement to this dispute in the hope that the matter may be resolved at the earliest possible date;

4. With the aim of strengthening and broadening the progress made in the regional peace-making process, to instruct the Executive Commission to propose specific mechanisms and steps for the peaceful settlement of disputes to deal with potential conflicts between States in the region;

5. The Presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica welcome with enthusiasm and genuine satisfaction the participation in the eighth summit meeting by the President of Nicaragua, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, being fully convinced that her presence will stimulate our efforts to continue along the path towards the strengthening of peace, democracy and economic and social development in the region, and expressing their full support of and gratitude for her efforts

to promote recovery in Nicaragua, especially the important progress made in demobilizing the Nicaraguan resistance and establishing timetables for a substantial reduction in her country's armed forces, all in keeping with the spirit of the Esquipulas agreements;

6. The Presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua congratulate the President of Costa Rica, Mr. Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, on his participation for the first time in a summit meeting, and express a cordial welcome to him, convinced as they are that his efforts will help to strengthen the summit meeting and to achieve the objectives that have been set and to implement the agreements that have been entered into;

7. The Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua also express their great satisfaction with and support for the policy of the Government of Honduras, under the leadership of Mr. Rafael Leonardo Callejas, not to allow its territory to be used by irregular forces and its firm co-operation in implementing the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families under the auspices of the International Support and Verification Commission and the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (CIAV/ONUCA);

8. To commend President Marco Vincio Cerezo Arévalo for his initiative concerning the establishment of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development and President Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier for his efforts in promoting a new international ecological order;

9. To recognize the importance of the presence of Panama at this summit meeting and to invite that country once again to participate actively in the processes of dialogue, negotiation and concertation in which the Central American Governments are engaged and to inform Panama of our own and our peoples' interest in having that country become a part of the process of Central American economic integration and of other regional bodies in the near future;

10. To support most vigorously the dialogue between the National Reconciliation Commission and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteco which was begun early in 1990 at Oslo and continued at Madrid;

11. To highlight the latest progress achieved by the Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan resistance in implementing the Managua Declaration of 4 May 1990 and its Protocol of 30 May, given that the voluntary disarming of over 14,900 irregular forces, according to ONUCA and CIAV reports, has virtually brought the demobilization process to an end, thereby making a substantial contribution to peace in Central America;

12. To acknowledge and express appreciation for the support and efforts of ONUCA and CIAV in bringing peace to Central America;

13. The Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, concerned that armed conflict persists in El Salvador, reaffirm their full support for the efforts of President Alfredo Cristiani and his Government as they seek to find a peaceful and democratic solution to that conflict. In this connection, they

welcome the progress made in the dialogue which the Government of El Salvador and FMLN have resumed under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, in the hope that this process will lead to the prompt cessation of the armed confrontation and the definitive re-establishment of peace in this brother country. They also reiterate their appeal to FMLN to halt all violent acts which directly or indirectly affect the civilian population at once and to call upon its members to endorse the Joint Plan for demobilization adopted at Tela, Honduras;

14. To demonstrate their readiness to reduce tensions at the global level and to call upon the major military Powers to allocate financial and technical resources freed by the disarmament process to co-operation programmes for the economic and social development of the Central American isthmus;

15. To pursue, as a matter of urgency, their negotiations on security, verification and the control and limitation of weapons, in accordance with the Esquipulas II agreements, in order to generate resources and redirect them towards the development of our peoples; to this end, technical advice from the secretariats of the Organization of American States and the United Nations and other specialized agencies will be taken into consideration. In order to continue the negotiations, the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the other delegates comprising the Security Commission are to meet at San José, Costa Rica, on 31 July 1990;

16. To appeal to the international community to support social and development projects for individuals returning to civilian life in the event that reductions in military forces occur;

17. To express our gratitude to the European Economic Community for its special support for the integration process in Central America, reflected in various forums within the framework of the Luxembourg Agreement and to urge those countries to maintain the political dialogue and provide greater economic co-operation for economic and social development in the region;

18. To note with satisfaction the recent decision by the international community to support the extension of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC) and to provide additional resources for the Plan. Likewise, they call upon the international community to support those projects which our countries may present within this framework;

19. To express their deep satisfaction at the positive results achieved at the Rome Meeting - Stockholm II - which will help Nicaragua overcome its serious economic crisis;

20. To appeal to the international community for concrete support for the execution of proposals to be submitted by the Governments convening the first international meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, to be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 27 and 28 June 1990;

21. Under the Regional Co-operation Agreement to Eradicate Illegal Drug Trafficking, signed during the summit meeting at Montelimar, to convene on 20 and 21 July 1990 at Managua a meeting of authorities in this field for the purpose of exchanging information and planning and co-ordinating the execution of the decisions set out in the aforesaid Agreement;

22. To strengthen the Central American groups (GRUCA) in various forums and international conferences with a view to aligning positions and enhancing the region's negotiating capacity. Similarly, they agree to seek to co-ordinate policies and support candidatures within international organizations;

23. To express their satisfaction at the entry into force on 1 May 1990 of the Constituent Treaty of the Central American Parliament and Other Political Forums and its Protocol, as well as the decision by Honduras to become a party thereto; to appeal to the international community to support its establishment.

II

24. To promote sustained development in Central America through a joint outward-looking strategy, setting up consultation and co-ordination machinery to strengthen the involvement of our economies in international trade;

25. To reiterate the full political commitment of our Governments to tackle, through individual efforts and the efforts of society as a whole, the challenges of development, while reactivating our economies to reduce poverty within an effective framework of economic democracy;

26. To restructure, strengthen and reactivate the integration process as well as Central American regional organizations, correcting or redesigning their legal and institutional frameworks in order to revitalize them and facilitate their readjustment to the new strategies for opening up and modernizing production being pursued by the Central American countries, in the hope of establishing and consolidating an economic community of the Central American isthmus;

27. To promote, by means of concrete actions at the national and regional levels, the transformation of productive structures, following a combination of short-, medium- and long-term policies;

28. To identify individual and regional support mechanisms for the efforts being made by Central American countries to renegotiate their external debt. In this connection, we appeal to the international community to help us alleviate our external debt burden thereby freeing financial resources for regional development;

29. To acknowledge the importance of the international development banks to the economic and social development of Central America, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE); accordingly, it would be desirable for both institutions to participate actively in the financing of those major projects in the region which promote the achievement of the purposes and objectives set out in this Declaration;

To invite IDB and BCIE to promote in countries friendly to Central America efforts to secure co-financing to complement the financing of specific projects which are receiving assistance from those institutions. They also agree to appeal to those nations to assist as much as possible with such individual requests or to establish global co-financing funds earmarked for the region;

30. To promote, at the national and regional levels, the acceleration of the reconstruction and transformation of productive and technological structures of Central American countries as a basis for the efficient and dynamic reintegration of the region in world trade, which will then bring about the social well-being of our peoples;

31. To give priority to the establishment of Central American mechanisms for the protection of the region's ecosystems and to support national efforts, with special emphasis on non-renewable resources, soils, forests and waters. They agree to reiterate their support for the work done by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development and to appeal to the international community to provide the necessary co-operation in this area;

32. To co-ordinate policies aimed at effectively integrating the agricultural sector in economic and social development by emphasizing programmes which ensure food security and self-sufficiency in commodities in a setting characterized by stable prices and free trade within the Central American region;

33. To promote policies, programmes and projects in scientific and technological education and research in the region, given that education is generally viewed as essential to individual self-improvement and to the economic, social, political and cultural progress of our peoples;

34. To study the various mechanisms for external co-operation and other initiatives, particularly the initiatives set out in the report of the International Commission for Central American Recovery and Development, known as the Sanford Commission, in order to co-ordinate and make optimum use of such external co-operation in view of regional needs;

35. To overhaul and modernize the public sector, taking austerity and efficiency as basic criteria, so that the State can become more effective, flexible and concerned as much with facilitating and stimulating the activities of economic agents as with the provision of adequate public services;

The production sector, in its broadest sense, is destined to play the central role in the transformation of the economies and in the regional economic integration process;

36. To promote the development of the human resources of the region. Firmly convinced that peace is inseparable from social justice and that full democracy cannot be consolidated in Central America so long as hunger and poverty exist, we undertake to promote development which, today, is the new name of peace. The best guarantee of peaceful and productive coexistence lies in improving health, protecting children and intensifying and expanding the intellectual, moral and

technical education of the people of Central America. This implies not only improving and expanding the aforesaid services, but also guaranteeing that all Central Americans have access to them;

37. To reaffirm the fundamental character of the "Summit Meeting of the Central American Presidents" as the highest decision-making and co-ordinating mechanism for the agreements and measures subscribed to in this Declaration within the framework of the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America (Esquipulas II). In addition to the bodies already established in the aforementioned Procedure, the Economic and Financial Commission, consisting of the respective Ministers of Economic Affairs, is hereby established as the body responsible for the co-ordination and follow-up of the Central American Economic Plan of Action, with a view to the fulfilment of the economic agreements and commitments contained in this presidential declaration;

38. To adopt the Central American Economic Plan of Action (PAECA) for the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken with regard to economic and social development, which forms an integral part of this declaration;

39. To agree to meet again in the last quarter of 1990 in the Republic of Costa Rica;

40. To thank the people and Government of Guatemala, the country in which the Central American Presidents have met for the first time in the framework of Esquipulas, for their hospitality, which created the fraternal atmosphere that has prevailed in this new stage of the regional peace process.

Antigua, Guatemala, 17 June 1990

(Signed) Rafael Angel CALDERON FOURNIER
President of the Republic of
Costa Rica

(Signed) Marco Vinicio CEREZO AREVALO
President of the Republic of
Guatemala

(Signed) Violeta BARRIOS DE CHAMORRO
President of the Republic of
Nicaragua

(Signed) Alfredo CRISTIANI BURKARD
President of the Republic of
El Salvador

(Signed) Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS ROMERO
President of the Republic of
Honduras

As invited Observer:

(Signed) Guillermo ENDARA GALIMANY
President of the Republic of
Panama

ANNEX

Central American Economic Plan of Action

I. NEW LEGAL AND OPERATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATION

1. To initiate as soon as possible the analysis and examination of the legal and institutional instruments of integration, with a view to creating a new legal and operative framework for integration. The Ministers responsible for regional integration and development are instructed to begin this process as quickly as possible.

2. To fulfil the commitments undertaken in the financing agreement between the European Economic Community and the Central American countries for the establishment of a regional payments system, and those contained in the annex setting forth the programme for the dismantling of the obstacles to trade among the Central American countries.

3. As regards tariffs, to instruct the Ministers responsible for regional integration and development to submit to their colleagues, no later than three months from this date, a programme and a correlative timetable for the tariff levels to be established.

II. TRADE INFRASTRUCTURE AND INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

4. To promote a programme for the construction and reconstruction of physical infrastructure that will fully support projects relating to Central American transport corridors, communications, customs, ports and the generation and transmission of electrical power, with a view to achieving full inward-oriented and outward-oriented development. The Ministers responsible for the sectors concerned are instructed to prepare, within a period of not more than six months, an inventory of projects leading to the formulation of a programme for the attainment of the desired objectives.

5. To instruct the competent authorities to co-ordinate and promote measures facilitating the transport of people and goods within Central America, by simplifying customs and migration procedures.

6. To reiterate the mandate given to the Ministers responsible for regional economic integration and development concerning compliance with the time-limits relating to the negotiations on the multilateralization of intraregional trade agreements established in the programme for the dismantling of obstacles to trade among the Central American countries.

III. REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE

7. To devise a selective programme for the efficient co-ordination of a Central American external representation service concerned with foreign trade, the promotion of foreign investment, tourism, and multilateral negotiations of interest to the region. To that end, we instruct our respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Economic Affairs and those dealing with foreign trade or bodies responsible for tourism, to prepare internally a proposal to be submitted to the Ministers responsible for regional integration and development no later than three months from this date.

8. To instruct the Ministers of Economic Affairs to co-ordinate the actions relating to:

(a) The analysis of the process of entry into and participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The current negotiations concerning membership in GATT should take into consideration the conditions negotiated by the Central American countries which are already members of that organization, so as to avoid treatment which distorts their competitive position.

(b) The taking of the necessary steps to make permanent and extend non-reciprocal concessions in specific markets, leading to a broadening of the Caribbean Basin Initiative; joint treatment similar to that accorded to the countries benefiting under the Lomé Convention; and greater access to, and favourable treatment in, markets in the Americas, Europe and Asia.

IV. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIAL SECTORS

9. To instruct the Ministers responsible for regional integration and development to devise, within a period of three months, flexible and dynamic mechanisms that will promote broad consultation and participation among the Governments and the various social sectors concerned with development in order that they may play a leading role in the taking of regional decisions conducive to the attainment of the aims pursued by the present "Economic Summit".

V. INDUSTRIAL RECONVERSION POLICY

10. To instruct the Ministers responsible for regionial integration and development to promote a policy of gradual and selective industrial reconversion with a view to making production activities more efficient, promoting complementarity among the countries, winning new markets and achieving competitive import substitution in the areas deemed appropriate.

VI. ECONOMIC DEMOCRATIZATION OF STATE ENTERPRISES

11. To support the process of transforming State production enterprises, with a view to promoting economic democratization and broader and more efficient ownership of the means of production.

VII. CO-ORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY

12. To instruct the Ministers concerned to prepare, within three months from this date, a co-ordinated agricultural policy, adapted to this Plan and focusing especially on production, support services and technology with a view to achieving on the one hand, a rapid resumption and expansion of traditional exports and an increase in non-traditional exports, and on the other, greater regional food security and an ensured supply of industrial inputs, thus generating production linkages.

VIII. REGIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

13. To instruct the Ministers responsible for regional integration and development and the government authorities responsible for science and technology to devise, within six months, a regional science and technology policy and programme designed to ensure the optimum use of the accumulated knowledge available in each of our countries and at the international level, with a view to generating our own resources and formulating regional projects aimed at promoting technological innovation on a selective basis, which will form part of the new joint strategy aimed at third markets. To that end, the Ministers responsible for regional integration and development shall likewise, within the same period of time, take steps to reorganize the regional bodies concerned with scientific and technological education and research.

IX. CO-ORDINATION OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES

14. To promote the co-ordination processes relating to each country's macro-economic adjustment programmes, and to lay the foundations for regional development, because they are necessary to promote satisfactory development of the countries and have a direct beneficial effect on the well-being of the Central American peoples.

X. PROGRAMMES OF SOCIAL COMPENSATION FOR ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

15. To instruct the responsible Ministers to promote, within a period of three months, the programmes specifically designed to minimize the short-term impact of economic adjustment efforts on the most unprotected groups and to incorporate the poorest sectors in the development process by making capital goods, technology and training available to those groups, especially those linked to the informal sector, micro-enterprises and other associative forms of production. The preparation of rural development plans is an integral part of this instruction.

XI. FORUM FOR CONSULTATION ON THE EXTERNAL DEBT AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

16. To instruct the Ministers of Finance and Public Credit, and the Presidents of the Central Banks, to establish, within one month, a Central American forum for consultation and co-ordination concerning the external debt, with a view to finding appropriate solutions to the bilateral or multilateral debt.

17. To instruct the competent officials to hold negotiations to facilitate the additional financial co-operation destined to be used for economic reconstruction, the consolidation of democracy, peace and productive transformation, with emphasis on joint regional action programmes.

Antigua, Guatemala, 17 June 1990

(Signed) Rafael Angel CALDERON FOURNIER
President of the Republic of
Costa Rica

(Signed) Alfredo CRISTIANI BURKARD
President of the Republic of
El Salvador

(Signed) Marco Vinicio CEREZO AREVALO
President of the Republic of
Guatemala

(Signed) Rafael Leonardo CALLEJAS ROMERO
President of the Republic of
Honduras

(Signed) Violeta BARRIOS DE CHAMORRO
President of the Republic of
Nicaragua

As invited Observer:

(Signed) Guillermo ENDARA GALIMANY
President of the Republic of
Panama

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Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 27 June 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the "El Escorial Agreement", signed at Madrid, Spain, on 1 June 1990, between representatives of the political parties of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG). This Agreement comes within the framework of the "Basic Agreement for the Search for Peace by Political Means" and the commitments contained in the Esquipulas II Agreements.

I should be grateful if the text in question were circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 34.

(Signed) Francisco VILLAGRAN DE LEON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

THE EL ESCORIAL AGREEMENT

The Delegation of the Political Parties of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), in the presence of the Conciliator, Monsignor Rodolfo Quezada Toruño of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala (CNR), and the Observer designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Francesc Vendrell, meeting from 27 May to 1 June 1990, for the purpose of implementing the decisions taken in the city of Oslo, Norway, and contained in the "Basic Agreement for the Search for Peace by Political Means" and with the aim of specifying actions and political means for the peaceful solution of the national problems and the enhancement of functional and participatory democracy in Guatemala,

State:

that, within the framework of the Olso, Norway, and Esquipulas II Agreements and having regard to the constitutional framework in effect in the Republic of Guatemala and to the express will to achieve a firm and lasting peace in our country,

They agree:

1. To ratify in its totality the "Basic Agreement for the Search for Peace by Political Means", signed in the city of Oslo, Norway, on 30 March 1990, by the delegation of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala (CNR) and the delegation of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG).

2. That, in order to achieve peace and the enhancement of the democratic system, it is necessary to promote the participation of all forces and political and social sectors in the definition of the whole body of institutional changes that will make it possible to achieve the full operation of the civic and political rights of organization and expression; independent economic development, general well-being, social justice and unrestricted respect for the independence of the powers of the State, in order to secure and guarantee the application of justice, respect for the integrity of the individual, honesty and probity in public administration and the defence and safeguarding of national sovereignty.

3. The need is recognized to promote a process of revision and institutional reform that includes the legal order of the country, with the commitment to promote reform of the Political Constitution of the Republic by the mechanisms established therein and with the aim of achieving the goals of peace and the enhancement of functional and participative democracy, by efforts towards:

(a) The reconciliation of all Guatemalans;

(b) The ending of the internal armed confrontation and the peaceful solution of national problems by political means;

(c) Unrestricted respect for and application of the law.

4. Note is taken of the will of the parties to this Agreement to promote political means that will contribute to the solution of national problems and make feasible the incorporation of Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in the political process of the country, by establishing the legal procedures for that incorporation so that they can participate in the National Constituent Assembly to be inaugurated by the legally registered parties in 1991.

5. With the aim of ensuring as soon as possible actions that will make it possible to achieve the goals of the process of peace and the enhancement of the democracy, it is decided to hold periodical meetings between the Delegation of the Political Parties and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), within the framework of the Oslo, Norway, and Esquipulas II Agreements, using the same mechanisms for the appointment, verification and mandating of the Conciliator as are established in the first-mentioned Agreement and United Nations observers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The Delegation of the Political Parties accepts with satisfaction the statement of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) that it is not opposed to the 1990 electoral process and the decision:

(a) Not to carry out actions against the electoral process of the country at the time of the elections;

(b) To suspend acts of sabotage throughout the duration of the electoral campaign.

DECLARATION OF THE UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA NACIONAL GUATEMALTECA (URNG)

The Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) views sympathetically the fact that the Delegation of the Political Parties, here represented should have referred, in conceptual terms, to aspects of importance with regard to the grave crisis through which our country is passing.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

In conclusion, thanks are expressed to the people and Government of Spain for the hospitality and support extended in order to make this Agreement possible and positive.

DONE at San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Madrid, Spain, on 1 June 1990.

DELEGACIONES

POR LA INSTANCIA DE PARTIDOS POLITICOS

Ingeniero CARLOS ENRIQUE CHAVARRIA
Secretario General del
Partido Revolucionario
P R

Doctor LUIS FLORES ASTURIAS
Secretario General del
Partido de Avanzada Nacional
P A N

Licenciado ABUNDIO MALDONADO
Secretario General del Partido
Frente de Avance Nacional
F A N

Doctor MIGUEL ANGEL MONTEPEQUE
Secretario General en funciones del
Movimiento de Acción Solidaria
M A S

Licenciado RENAN QUIÑONES
Secretario General del
Partido Nacional Renovador
P N R

Licenciado MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCON
Secretario General del Partido
Movimiento de Liberación Nacional
M L N

UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA NACIONAL GUATEMALTECA

Comandante
PABLO MONSANTO

Comandante
GASPAR ILOM

CARLOS GONZALEZ
Secretario General del Comité Central
del Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo

LUIS BECKER

MIGUEL ANGEL SANDOVAL

FRANCISCO VILLAGRAN MUÑOZ

/...

POR LA INSTANCIA DE
PARTIDOS POLITICOS

Licenciado CARLOS FERNANDO RIVERS SANDOVAL
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Doctor MARIO SOLORZANO MARTINEZ
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P S D

Licenciada CATALINA SOBERANIS
Secretaria General en funciones
Partido Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca
D C G

Licenciado OLIVERIO GARCIA RODAS
Partido Unión del Centro Nacional
U C N

COMISION NACIONAL DE
RECONCILIACION (CNR)

Ingeniero JORGE SERRANO ELIAS
Delegado Titular de los Partidos
Políticos de Oposición

OBSERVADOR REPRESENTANTE DEL
SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LAS
NACIONES UNIDAS

FRANCESC VENDRELL

Periodista TERESA B. DE ZARCO
Ciudadana Notable Titular

Doctor EDUARDO MEYER MALDONADO
Delegado Suplente del Gobierno

/..

COMISION NACIONAL DE
RECONCILIACION (CNR)

Monseñor JUAN GERARDEI CONEDERA
Delegado Suplente de la Conferencia
Episcopal de Guatemala

Coronel FRANCISCO LUIS GORDILLO
Delegado Suplente de los Partidos
Políticos de Oposición

Licenciado MARIO PERMUTH
Ciudadano Notable Suplente

Licenciado LUIS MORALES CHUA
Asesor Jurídico

CONCILIADOR

Monseñor RODOLFO QUEZADA TORUÑO
Presidente de la CNR